MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.] "Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man." [E. HOLMES, Editor.

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THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1837.

Winthrop and Cobbossecontee Canal.

Are the friends of this propsed undertaking going to make any movements respecting it this season? They will doubtless recollect that money was subscribed last year, probably sufficient to defray the expenses of an Engineer to make the estimates necessary in counting the cost.

The plans of the two surveys made by the United States Engineers sometime since, have been published. What then is wanting but to go so far ahead as to have the proper estimates made in due season? Perhaps you will say, "hard times forbid it." These times will not last forever. They will pass away and better come. Unless men fail in industry, honesty, frugality and enterprise, the country is safe, and will rise above the troubles which now vex her.

We have no doubt that an Engineer can now be obtained at a fair rate to make all the necessary estimates of cost. We have kept the subject before you for some time, and we intend to "jog the elbows" of those interested in the enterprise, as long as we may be in a favorable position for doing it.

The following extract of a letter from a friend may not be totally uninteresting to our readers in the vicinity of the proposed improvement.

"In riding through your State last summer and viewing the map of it, I was struck with the many chances which your territory affords for internal improvements, especially internal navigation. As yet, I believe, but few of those opportunities are improved. You informed me that there were several companies incorporated for the purpose of constructing canals and railroads.

But the stock I believe is not yet taken up.

Some of these probably will not be commenced for many years, but I am surprised that others are not now under way, especially the one connecting the Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers, or that part of the project from the lakes in your vicinity to the Kennebec. You will excuse me I trust, if I endeavor to give some of the advantages of these improvements in regard to commerce, Agriculture, and manufactures. They afford an easy carriage to the ocean, that high way of nations. And where these are, there you will find mankind flocking in and increasing the population. Professional men will then settle in, for they will there find employment, and lastly men of capital, led by the prospect of making safe and profitable investments, will also gather round and build up pleasant seats and adorn the country. These all combined, make business lively, for their necessities, their desires, comforts and luxuries must be supplied.

In regard to Agriculture, you find it flourishing in all places where navigation can extend to it. It raises the value of crops for exportation, because it diminishes the expense of carrying to market.

It enables the farmer to purchase his supplies at a reduced cost—to carry bulky articles with ease, makes population more plenty, and of course there are more who can be hired at a fair price, than where there are but few operatives—creates a sort of focus where every thing new and rare will first be obtained, whether seeds—plants—animals or machinery. In short it is a stimulus to every thing, and has so proved where it has been tried. It has never failed to raise a country from indigence to prosperity. It is nothing surprising for farms and real estate to be raised in value four fold by the completion of such improvements in their vicinity.

Manufactures will flourish by consequence of the things which I have mentioned taking place.

I need not go into further particulars with you—but if any one doubts, let them pay a visit to New York or Pennsylvania, and see what has been done and is now doing. I have not the least doubt that the canal contempleted from your place to the Kennebec, would ultimately pay the stockholders a good premium. I know it is a short route, but is the beginning of a long one, and one, that, if this part were finished, would not be slow in going into operation." Yours, &c.

Rochester, N. Y. March 30, 1837

WASHING WHEAT.

Every good farmer will take special pains to cleanse his seed wheat thoroughly—first, by sifting and then by washing it. The following plan communicated to us by Major Wood of Winthrop we think is an improvement upon the usual mode. Fill your vessel with the water which you intend to use and let it stand sloping—that is, raise one end a little higher than the other. Then put in your wheat gently. The wheat will displace a quantity of water equal to its bulk, which water will flow over the edge of the vessel and carry with it all the oats, dirt and other light substances which are contained in the wheat. This does away the necessity of skimming off the dirt, as you must, if the vessel sits horizontally.

ANCHOR ICE.

This name, our readers probably know, is given to a kind of ice which forms, or is found at the bottom of streams, and sluice ways, where it remains for a time and then rises, filling the water with loose floating masses of ice. When it forms at the bottom of gate ways, it holds down the gate so strongly that it is difficult to hoist it.

Many theories have been advanced to account for this phenomenon. The communication in our last, on this kind of iee, from our correspondent J. H. J. has brought the subject to our mind, and we embrace the opportunity to give a few facts.

In a conversation last winter with Mr. Bachelder, Agent of the Saco cotton manufacturing Co., he stated that they had been much troubled during the season with anchor ice.

Their flume was in a room in the basement story of the building. On experimenting with the thermometer he found that the temperature of the room was 55 degrees, but that the temperature of the water in the flume was *thirty-two degrees* throughout; and that the ice gathered at the bottom wherever there was a current. He also stated that they had been troubled in a similar manner at Lowell. He mentioned a curious fact which took place sometime ago, where, we do not now recollect. This kind of ice commenced forming on the edge of a dam where the water was flowing over it.

It continued to accumulate more and more, thus adding to the height of the dam and flowing back the water to some distance. The ice thus, in effect, raised the dam nearly a foot in height and continued to flow back the water, until the pressure became too strong for it, when it gave way. It may not be generally known that water will continue to move, even when cooled down to 22 degrees, but this experiment corroborates the observation of J. H. J. It is well known to chemists that water may be cooled down by a freezing mixture, if it be ke kept quiet to a little below 32 degrees, but the moment it is agitated any, it shoots out into crystals of ice. The water therefore, in still places in rivers and flumes, may be cooled down to the freezing point, and the instant that it meets with any thing which shall agitate it, whether at the bottom or elsewhere start out into ice.

Mechanic's Institute and Fair in Boston.

We learn with pleasure, that it is the intention of the Mechanic Association in Boston to hold a Fair in that city, on the 18th of September next, for the purpose of having exhibited specimens of the different manufactures—new machines and ingenious devices of all who may wish to exhibit them. Premiums, medals, certificates and diplomas are to be awarded in the same manner and for similar purposes as they are at Niblo's garden, New York. Success attend them.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

SHEEP.

MR. HOLMES:—The subjects of sheep and wool appear to engross considerable attention from the correspondents of your paper, and others; and it is proper that they should be viewed in an important light by the farmers of Maine, inasmuch as they at present, and probably will in future, constitute one of their chief sources of income. It then behooves every man who invests capital in these objects to understaud the business in all its departments, and so to manage that he may realize therefrom the greatest possible amount of profit. In a word, to get the most money for the money laid out. To obtain this end, he must understand in the first place, what particular mode of treatment or management of the animals, will ultimately be found most expedient. Under this head it may be proper to remark, that those who have hitherto succeeded best in this business, agree that the treatment will in the end secure the greatest profit, which best provides for the comfort, health, and good condition of the animal.

There is no doubt of the truth of this statement, for it is irreconcilable with the attributes of Deity to suppose that He has made man ruler over any of the "beasts of the field," which it would be to his advantage to *abuse*, or to his disadvantage to treat kindly, and it is a happy consideration, that what we may reasonably believe to be man's *duty* to the animals placed under his care, is so inseparably connected and blended with his *interest*, that while with the strictest fidelity he discharges the one, he with the greatest certainty promotes the other. But it is feared that thousands of dollars are annually lost by the farmers of this State, for want of attention to their animals, or from a mistaken idea that it is most profitable to keep them poor, and neglect them.

I have mentioned a proper treatment of the animals as of the first moment, for although a *good breed* is of great importance, yet it is with different breeds of animals, as with different soils, when totally neglected, they are alike unproductive.

As regards the selection of a breed, in the language of a distingnished English breeder, "it should be the object to adapt the breed to the soil and climate," and the circumstances belonging to the particular location for which it is chosen. If intended for a situation where mutton is high, and for a smooth luxuriant pasture, Bakewell's maxim should be adopted, of choosing the breed which will, (by its flesh) convert the herbage into most money. And in proportion to the high price of wool, (thus taking into consideration the cost of each,) should be the attention bestowed on the former as the primary object, and *vice versa*. My own experience induces the belief, that where mutton is worth from eight to ten cents per pound and upwards, more can be made on the carcas, (with a judicious selection of the breed and by proper management,) than can be made on the fleece at fifty to sixty cents per pound.

Although the markets of Maine are comparatively small, still there are quite a number of towns and cities where considerable quantities of mutton might be sold at the above prices, if it could be of proper quality, and sold at the right time.

But there seems to be an impression quite common among our people that mutton is not good as an article of food. This strange idea was probably imbibed from not having seen or eaten mutton but of poor quality, for it seems to me that any one could not retain this impression who had eaten of the best of mutton.

It is said that the English people are almost universally fond of mutton, and that it is almost every day in the year to be met with on the tables of the middling and higher classes. I cannot account for the difference in the taste of the English and Americans, on this point, but on the supposition that English mutton is much better, *in general*, than the mutton of this country.

It appears to me that a revolution in *taste* and opinion might be very favorably effected among the people of this State on this subject, particularly among farmers. If they would make more mutton and of a good quality, and could like it, (as I think they undoubtedly would,) a great saving might be annually made in the cost of supporting their families; for if they could not *sell* the mutton, it might take the place in their families, to a considerable extent, of an article which will *always* sell, and at a fair price, that is *pork*. I am certain, from experience, that mutton can be made much cheaper per pound than any other meat.

As regards the relative profits of different breeds of sheep for this part of the country, much depends, even here, on the location.—You have lately copied one or two articles from the New-York Cultivator, the writers of which endeavor to support the couclusion—(if I understand them)—that in the 'interior' the Merinos or Saxons must be most profitable. It is quite probable that this observation will more correctly apply to the State of New York, on account of its milder climate, than to the State of Maine. I believe it to be generally acknowledged, that there is a natural deficiency of hardiness in the constitution of the Saxons and Merinos, which renders them unable to withstand the rigors of our severe winters, as well as some other varieties; and I also believe, that they are on this and some other accounts, (the uncertainty of raising their lambs, &c.) less profitable for this section of country.

I do not intend these remarks as applying to such nicely selected and well managed flocks of Saxons, as I suppose Mr. Grove's, of New York, to be,—but I allude to such as have hitherto been, and are still kept, by the farmers of this part of the country. I have no doubt that there may be Saxony sheep which have been carefully selected and bred for *many generations*, which are far superior to those known among us.—I once saw a couple of imported Saxon ewe sheep in possession of Gorham Parsons, Esq. of Brighton, Mass. which were altogether different from any others of this breed which I ever met with. They were short in the legs, full in the chest and quarters, and broad on the back, and appeared to be pretty hardy. But the Saxony sheep, which I have generally seen, have seemed to possess precisely the opposite of these characters.

Some of our most extensive wool growers are attempting to substitute for the Merinos and Saxons, some other varieties, which shall obviate their defects. For this purpose several experiments are making, and several new breeds are being introduced. I would here remark that new varieties of animals are produced in different ways. First—They may originate in chance or accident, but may be perpetuated by design and attention. The variety of sheep called the "otter breed" is said to have had its origin in accident, but by care in breeding it became ultimately a "fixed breed." A story is told, and is by many believed, that the first individual of this breed, owed its particular confirmation, to the circumstance of its mother getting frightened at an otter, while the progeny was in the foetal state. I vouch not for the soundness of this theory, but have no doubt that the breed is entirely of accidental origin.

A breed of *white and mottled mice*, which have been discovered by Mr. Joseph Wood of Winthrop, are believed by him to have originated in similar way to that above related as the origin of the sheep.

A breed of hens *without any long feathers*, have been introduced into Hallowell, by Franklin Glazier, Esq. whose origin he told me was as follows: A common hen, owned in Cambridge, Mass. happened to have a chicken which grew up without ever having any long feathers. This chicken which was a female, finally had a brood of chickens, some of which possessed the characters of the mother, and by saving male and female of these and coupling them together, a breed has been obtained, which invariably inherit the peculiarities of the parent of the race. Many instances of this nature are on record.

Second. New varieties of animals are produced by crossing animals of distinct breeds, and afterwards selecting and breeding from those which possess the particular properties desired by the breeder in the greatest perfection, for so many generations that these properties become at last positive characteristics of the breed, and are produced without any essential variation. The most wonderful improvements in the shape and other properties of domestic animals, have resulted from a judicious practice of this principle. The famous breed of cattle called "Improved Short Horns," was thus produced. So also was the Dishley or Bakewell breed of sheep.

Some experiments have been made to produce a new breed between the Dishley and Merino, and with far better succes than I once thought could be expected. Charles Vaughan, Esq. of Hallowell, has several uncommonly fine animals the results of various crosses made by himself between these two breeds. Paine Wingate, Esq. of the same town, has been for some time pursuing the same plan of crossing these breeds, with surprising effects. His object has been to produce a breed which shall possess as far as possible the fineness of the Merino fleece, with as much of the shape and fattening properties of the Dishley as he could combine, and hold on to a proper fineness of the wool, aiming at the same time, at additional length of staple and weight of fleece. This gentleman and his brother, Mr. Francis Wingate, have now several individuals which are a quarter Dishley, (all got by one buck) which have remarkably fine forms and good constitutions, together with heavy fleeces, of nearly as fine quality as the *finest* of Merino or Saxon, and nearly double the length (as will appear from the specimens herewith sent.)

A great objection which is frequently made to Merino wool, is, that it is *too short* to make cloth for the purposes of domestic wear.*

A large portion of the farmers of this State keep but small flocks of sheep, the wool of which is manufactured chiefly in their own families for domestic use. For such farmers, I think it is *very* evident that some other breeds might be chosen which would be much better suited to these purposes, than the Merino or Saxon—breeds which would afford him *more* wool, better suited to his purpose, and at the same time supply him with *excellent* meat and at a *cheap rate*. What particular breed would be found *most* valuable for *this object*, perhaps it is not now easy to determine.—The Sonth Downs, or some cross between the South Down and some other breeds, will, I think, be very valuable. But it has been the practice of the breeders of England, to look about them in the first place, and determine what particular properties they wanted their sheep should have, in order to answer their purposes, and then, if they could not find a breed which possessed them, to go to work and make one by selecting and crossing. "Go and do likewise."

SANFORD HOWARD.

* A friend suggests that another objection to Merino wool, is, the great quantity of *gum* or *yolk* which the fleece contains, amounting, as he thinks, to one fourth more than is contained in the fleeces of mixed Dishleys and Merinos.

A Farm the Cheapest and most Profitable thing in the Market.

Mr. Holmes:—He who would obtain a house without money and without price may readily accomplish his object by the purchase of a farm. This idea induced me to make out an account current with my farm for the past year. Not that I think there is any thing to boast of—far otherwise. My object however is to make it appear that he who buys a farm at what is considered a fair price, absolutely gets the buildings clear, and, if I am correct in my conclusions, they will afford a handsome premium to the man who will take them with the farm, after deducting the interest on the price of the whole.

FARM *Dr.*	
To wages paid hired man,	99 00
" his board,	40 00
" paid help in planting and haying, and board,	39 00
" Boy's help and board,	45 00
" taxes,	20 00
" pasturing 70 sheep off of farm,	23 00
" washing and shearing do.	6 00
" 160 bushels roots given stock,	40 00
" Interest and risk of stock,	20 00
" 40 bushels potatoes for seed,	10 00
" Beans and peas, do. do.	2 00
" attending stock in winter,	26 00
" paid for threshing,	3 50
" paid for pigs,	5 50
	$379 00

FARM *Cr.*	
By wool sold,	104 00
" 25 lambs,	28 00
" 460 bushels of roots,	115 00
" 1 1-2 acre corn damaged by frost,	40 00
" 30 bushels wheat, deducting seed,	53 00
" 7 bushels of beans and peas,	12 00
" 600 lbs. pork,	48 00
" butter and cheese of 4 cows,	60 00
" growth of four young cattle,	20 00
" keeping one horse for family,	36 00
" 5 barrels of cider	4 00
" 40 bushels best fruit put in cellar,	20 00
" wood on lot	10 00
" Ox work off farm,	5 00
" keeping sundry droves,	12 00
" 6 tons of hay sold,	72 00
" rent of a house,	12 00
	$651 00
	379 00
Balance in favor of farm,	$272 00

It will be noticed that the farm calculations are generally made in round numbers, but I should say that the difference is in almost every instance in favor of the farm. Now if the above statements are correct, a farm half carried on, as the one in question was, will pay eight per cent, and give the buildings clear.

I say half carried on, for it had not more than half the labor done on it that was necessary to be done. C.

Winthrop, April 21, 1837.

Silk and the Mulberry.

Some individuals seem disposed to sneer at the idea that the silk business can ever become of much consequence to the country, or that such small beginnings as we at present witness, can ever grow into establishments able to compete with the long and permanently fixed ones of France or England. For ourselves we think differently of the enterprise. Unless individuals should be so cheated and humbugged by men who care more about making money, than the benefit of the silk business, as to cause a prejudice against the whole affair, the time is not distant when American ingenuity, and American skill, will produce fabrics which will vie will the best of those from abroad. Difficulties which have required centuries to overcome in France and others parts of the world will not retard us as many years; as the business of raising silk is now so extremely easy and simple, so the reward will be ample. During the last year the quantity of silk imported amounted to about seventeen millions of dollars, and a manufacture which shall eventually save this amount to the nation should not be treated as an affair of little moment. The history of the silk trade and business in France was given a few years ago in a work written by Mr Mavet. From this work it appears that the first mulberry tree was brought into France and planted during the time of the crusades, by *Guipape* of St. Auban, Lord of Allan, three leagues from Montmeliart. This identical tree was living in 1810, when the owner of the premises, M. De La Tour du pay-le-Chaux, caused this monument of antiquity and venerable parent of French mulberries to be preserved and respected, by having a low wall built around it, and forbidding its leaves to be gathered. The cuttings or decendants of this tree now cover the soil of France, and produced to the State in 1810 a revenue of more than 100 millions of pounds of raw silk, and more than 400 millions of francs in industry, an amount greatly increased since that time. Only let silk growers be careful how they suffer themselves to be hoaxed by designing speculators, and by pursuing the business steadily and prudently, gathering experience, and correcting the errors of a new and untried business by the published results of the labor of others, they will find themselves in the road to competence and indepence.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Smut in Wheat.

Mr. Editor:—There has been much said about smut in wheat, in years past; many theories and conjectures have been advanced, but nothing proved, nor any thing very satisfactorily asserted.

Many have been of the opinion that smut will produce smut again, whether sown with wheat, or mixed with the manure, spread on the wheat ground. But should they tell me the sowing of charcoal would produce trees of charcoal, or cause acorns to produce such trees, I should no be more surprised.

For the smut in wheat appears to be an inert matter, resembling carbon, with the appearance of lamp-black. I think we have no proof of its producing smut, but to the contrary. A neighbor of mine of veracity, informed me that he one year had very smutty wheat and that the spring following, he took his seed wheat and washed it clean; but it fell short of sowing the whole of his ground; having no other seed, he took the smut and small wheat which was separated by washing, and that produced wheat as free from smut as his clean seed. Now I would ask if smut in wheat may not be accounted for on the principle of fermentation, or rather effervescence? Raising such an external motion and heat, as to entirely change the substance of the kernel from white to black, resembling lamp-black, as before stated; which is caused from too great a degree of acid in the young growing flour. In order to substantiate this, we have the testimony of many farmers; which is this,—that when they soaked or scalded their seed wheat in ley, it never became smutty; and sometimes liming will do it, but not always.

In the spring of the year 1836, the writer sowed some wheat, and his neighbor sowed some of the same kind, the same day, and the same hour of the day, and apparently on the same soil divided by a fence only; his was free from smut, and his neighbor's was so smutty as to injure his flour materially.

Now what could make this differnce? We know of nothing except the field which produced clean wheat, had wood ashes sown on about the time the wheat was coming up; and that which produeed smut had not. Perhaps the alkali prevented the grain from receiving so much acid as to produce a fermentation.

Should these hints move chemists and philosophers to examine the subject, and ascertain the true cause of smut in wheat, the writer would be more than paid, and the public much benefitted.

Minot, [*Me.*] *April* 5, 1837. C.

By the Editors.—There has been much difference in opinion relative to the causes of smut in wheat. The conjecture of our correspondent, that it is produced by acid fermentation, seems as plausible as any, and is strengthened by the fact that alkalies are, generally, used as preventives of smut. It is also a well ascertained truth, that smut in wheat is contagious, or may be communicated from one parcel to another. A Mr. Ecroyd of Philadelphia County, recording to the *Farmer's Assistant*, says that in England, he saw this experiment fairly tried; grains of smut were pulverized and applied to wheat which was perfectly clean and clear of smut, and which was then sown, and it produced smutty wheat. At the same time, dirty smutty wheat was *effecturlly* whashed in clear spring water and sown, and was entirely free from smut.

In order that the wheat be effectually washed, it should be put into two or three changes of such water, and well rubbed and stirred about so as to cleanse the grain *entirely* from the smut. Mr Ecroyd says the man who made these trials, had a premium given him by a number of farmers, for the discovery; and that in the way just mentioned, he would produce smutty wheat from seed originally clean, and clean wheat from seed originally smutty, in driils in the same field.

We have often, since the commencement of our labors, given recipes, and pointed out methods to prevent smut in wheat. The directions in page 310, current volume, are, perhaps, as sufficient as any. Steeps for seed wheat strengthen and bring forward the young plants, and are thought to be useful for manure as well as for preventing smut. Sowing wood ashes on the wheat-field just as the plants are coming up, may be an entire and infallable remedy for smut, and doubtless is useful for manure; but we would not rely on the ashes alone, without the washing, steeping, &c., until further experiments shall prove that washing and steeping are rendered unnecessary by a seasonable top-dressing of ashes.—*New England Farmer.*

Brook's Silk Spinner and Twister, deserves a further notice from our hands, because we think it ranks among the most useful improvements of the day, and is calculated greatly to facilitate our progress to the silk business. Let it be remembered, that very little instruction is required to qualify a woman to use it; that it is equally adapted to the fabrication of sewing silk, twist, or to a thread for any required fabric, and that it produces all these, as far as we can judge, in a perfect manner. Now the question is, what will it earn, in a silk family, or a silk neighborhood? For now-a-days, *profit* is the great desiratum. In this matter, we shall speak on the authority of the patentee, a very unassuming, intelligent, and, we believe, honest member of the society of Friends, or Quakers. He says it is a moderate day's work to spin and twist half a bushel of cocoons into sewing silk, and that the fair average product of these cocoons would be 175 skeins of sewing silk, worth now, at wholesale price, five cents the skein. The highest price of cocoons is $4 per bush. Assuming these data, and basing our calculation upon five bushels of cocoons, which a family of girls may easily produce every year, let us see what would be the gain which would accrue to this family in five years, from the use of this machine.

The 25 bushels of cocoons would produce 8,750 skeins silk, worth five cents at wholesale,		$437 50
From which deduct the wages of a woman, 50 days at 50 cents,	$25 00	
Add cost of machine,	35 00	
And it makes a total of		60 00
And leaves a profit of		$377 00
The highest price at which cocoons sell is $4, which would be, for the 25 bush.		100 00
		$277 00

Which shows a profit, in buying and using this machine, over selling the cocoons, in the small quantity of 25 bushels of $577 50. This would acquire the labor of a woman only ten days in a year, or 50 days in the five years. The remainder of the time, to any extent required, might be as profitably applied, in working up the cocoons of the neighborhood, of the town, or of the county; and the value of the machine would be but little impaired by these earnings! Every silk district should have one of Brooks's machines.—*Albany Cultivator.*

On the Culture of Peas.

A writer in the Genesee Farmer, observes, that the custom used to be among farmers to sow three or four bushels of peas to the acre and they usually obtained about fifteen bushels; that some years ago he went from home directing his farmer to sow two acres of peas just as he sowed wheat, having reference to the manner of sowing in drills or broadcast. The farmer, supposing that he had reference to the quantity, sowed only one and a quarter bushels to the acre. On returning he found his peas very thin, and let it go for an experiment, and it proved to be a profitable one; for he harvested 76 1-2 bushels. He has since followed out the experiment, and generally gets about twenty fold. This writer disapproves of sowing oats among peas, as the oats weaken the pea vines and lessen the crop. He thinks that peas are a good substitute for Indian corn in feeding cattle, horses sheep and swine, and observes, that they produce better in cold seasons than in hot.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Agricultural.

GENERAL SKETCHES. No. III.

Western New-York.

I could not pass Hyde Park, without paying in my own view a tribute of respect to the memory of its late public spirited proprietor, the late Dr. David Hosack, many years distinguished among the eminent citizens of the State, by his generous patronage of all public improvements. His botanical establishment near the city of New-York, was at one time a great honor to the State, which purchased it of him at less than half its cost; and which by the neglect of the State was permitted to fall into decay and ruin. He entered upon his agricultural pursuits with extraordinary zeal and liberality; determined to carry his farm to the highest degree of cultivation and improvement of which it was susceptible; and to stock it with the best animals, of the best breeds, which money could procure. His sudden death put an end to these plans fraught with great public utility; and left only the feeling of deep regret and disappointment to mingle with our respect for his private virtues, and his eminent public spirit, usefulness, and patriotism. The place has now passed into other hands, who are about availing themselves of its distinguished advantages of manufacturing purposes, and the site of a village.

The neighborhood of Albany, in an agricultural view, affords little to interest except some few eminent examples, well known to the public, of triumph of industry and skill, over a soil by nature altogether unpropitious and forbidding. The country over which the rail-road car flies, in its passage from Albany to Schenectady, is one of which we could desire nothing than a bird's-eye view; and has been well denominated by some traveller, "the abomination of desolation." The banks of the Mohawk at Schenectady, stretching out into wide and beautiful intervales, are certanly worthy of a much neater and higher cultivation than they have received, and judging from the most transient view, must be eminently productive in good seasons in Indian corn. In the vicinity of Albany, several instances have come within my knowledge, in which large farmers, have been compelled to abandon the cultivation of wheat on account of the ravages of the grain worm; a pest which threatens most seriously the agricultural prosperity of New-York.

I was unfortunate in my passage from Schenectady to New-York, on the newly opened railroad, first on account of a severe and continued rain through the afternoon and night; and next, from some imperfection in the engine or its management, by which we were kept eighteen hours on the road, and were compelled to pass all the night in the cars. Here and there, however, we caught a glimpse of the country and some of the beautifully situated and finely cultivated farms on the Mohawk, and obtained most favorable impresions of the condition and capabilities of the soil in the fertile intervales and meadows. The road is laid almost the whole distance on the banks of the river. The German flats near Herkimer, from their celebrity scarcely need remark; and the vicinity of Utica is picturesque, luxuriant and well cultivated.

The canal leaving Utica, passes through Whitesboro; and I have rarely seen any thing which surpasses this country in beauty and fertility. On the long level from Utica to Syracuse the country is not particularly interesting, as the canal passes through the least settled parts; and the little villages, or rather watering places, which have been planted on the borders of the canal, are any thing rather than agreeable. Of Syracuse, the great Saline of the country, I shall say nothing at present, as I design principally to confine my observations to matters connected with agriculture. The soil in the immediate vicinity of Syracuse or Salina is not fertile; but great efforts are now being made, and large expenditures incurred to bring by draining and clearing some places into cultivation, which must ultimately be highly productive. The passage to Oswego, and return to Syracuse by canal and river, gave me an opportunity of seeing the land on the banks of the river Seneca; and few parts of the country, which I have ever seen, surpass this in beauty or fertility. The land at present requires no manuring; and the application of plaster which is found in abundance in this neighborhood, and obtained at as low a rate a stwelve and a half cents per bushel, has proved signally beneficial. The hydraulic power in this vicinity is immense; and one would think almost inexhaustible. Many families however are emigrating even from this fine country to the far west; so that man never *is* but always *to be* blest.

The passage from Syracuse to Rochester, at least that part of it, which is passed by day light, presents nothing interesting. The Montazuma marshes are very extensive; and an intelligent fellow passenger suggested that they might one day be drained; but from appearances its practicability seemed questionable; and in any case, with the present amount of land of the finest description unsubdued and capable of cultivation, the prospect of such a project being undertaken seems extremely remote. The insalubrity of this place may perhaps at some future time induce this rich commonwealth to undertake it. Lyons, pretty village at which we stopped an hour, presents several beautiful examples of ornamental and productive horticulture, in the articles of flowers, grapes and other fruits.

At Rochester my stay was necessarily short, as my time for reaching Buffalo had been fixed by previous engagement. This town has greatly increased since my visit here in 1825. It is making large and fixed strides in business and commercial prosperity. But a small part of its mighty water power has yet been brought into use; and the fertility of the surrounding country, and the rapid increase of its population, must operate greatly to the continued prosperity of the city. I learned the great appreciation in value of farming lands in this neighborhood; and much regreted that I could not visit Wheatland and some other places in the vicinity, which were represented to me on as competent authority as there is in the State (Jesse Buel, Esq.) as among the best wheat lands in the country.

At Rochester I took the stage by the Ridge road, to Rockport. This road, well known to all travellers, is made on an extraordinary ridge of land, which appears almost to have been formed by art, rising upon an avarge of about fifteen feet above the level of the land on each side of *it*; and extending in length more than seventy miles, free from stones, and presenting for the greater part of that distance as fine a road as can be found. It is conjectured to have been formerly the shore of the Lake, which it is supposed has gradually receded: and now lies along it at an average distance of eight miles. To the west of the ridge the land is level as far as I could see; and to the east it has a slight inclination towards the lake. The growth of timber is heavy, and the soil deemed highly favorable for wheat, oats, and grass. There is no village of any importance on the whole route; but the country is generally settled; and the farm houses have an aspect of unusual thrift and comfort. The proximity to the canal on the one side, and lake Ontario on the other gives to this country pecaliar facilities of intercourse with the great markets; and this added to the excellence of the soil must presently create here a dense and busy population; at present however, with this as with many other parts of the country the cheapness of the rich soil in the west, the increasing facilities of emigration, the rapid advance of property in those western settlements, and added to all the electrical charms of emigration, which make obstacles and difficulties fade away, will operate against any immediate increase. Remarkable indeed as the fact may seem, my own observation shows that no section of the country has within the last two or three years sent out a larger proportion of emigrants to the west than Western New-York. Now what is the reason of this; certainly not that the agricultural advantages of Western New-York are not equal to any part of the world. But several other reasons may be assigned. One is that the scene of specualtion in the West, especially in Michigan, is nearer to New-York than to many other parts of the country; and the facilities of emigration by canal and steamboats, are as great as could be desired. There are therefore more within the moving and attracting waters of the vortex of excitement. In the next place many of the settlers in Western New-York, either took their land in its original state, or bought in at a low rate from the first settlers, and being, by the improved condition of their estates, as the general advance of the price of landed property, considerably enriched, they sell and immediately proceed to invest their increased means in the cheap and rich lands of the west; and go out with large and vigorous families, "to cause the wilderness to blossom like the rose." Of the many hundred of settlers whom I met in Michigan, a large proportion of them, there was no difficulty in ascertaining, were from Western New-York; and from their manners, clothing and equipments, they showed themselves to be among the most substantial and independent yeomanry of the country.

From Rochester my passage was made in the night to Niagara River. I lost at that time sight of the beautiful lands on the Tonawanda Creek. A prejudice has existed against these lands from their reported unhealthiness, on account of backwater, occasioned by the dam at the village. But there is good reason to believe that this prejudice is unwarratably strong; and that the clearing of the country, which is rapidly going on, will, as in other cases, obviate these objections, which have, no doubt, operated against its settlements; and when the present violent tide of emigration has in some measures slackened, show the extraordinary advantages and desirableness of their lands.—*New-York Farmer.*

Cows.

Mr. Tucker—I like to see in the agricultural journals notices of extraordinary animals, or uncommon products; they serve to stimulate inquiry, and awaken emulation. Mr. Bloodgood, Albany, lately imported a cow from Europe, which yielded 33 quarts of milk per day, being milked at morning, noon and night, and fed with a bushel and a half brewer's grains daily. This certainly is doing well, but we are inclined to think an equal may be found among the home-bred animals of New York, so far as regards the quantity of milk; of the quality a better judgment could have been formed had the butter produced by this milk been stated. From the Duke of Devonshire's experiments, the breed of cows of which Mr. Bloodgood's is a specimen, are noted as milkers of the first quality, and excellent for butter, and we have a right to presume that this cow would not have failed in this respect.

A friend of mine has an old cow of rather a tender constitution, and which was the first year allowed to go farrow, under the impression that it would be advisable to fat her in the fall. She did so well through the summer, however, that it was concluded to give her a chance through the winter; and she is now, the first of March, in better order than she was in October. She is a good milker, though with the least foreign cross, and during the height of the milking season, it was ascertained by actual experiment, made nearly a pound of butter daily. During the months of November, December, and January, there was sold from this cow 58 lbs. of butter, besides supplying a small family with cream, milk, &c. Her calf last spring was dropped about the first of April, and before that time arrives she will in the year have produced considerably more than 200 lbs. of butter, though the exact amount cannot be ascertained.

This favorable result is attributed by the owner to the use of ruta baga, with which he commenced feeding her at the rate of half a bushel a day in the month of November, and, with some intermissions, continued them ever since. His turnips, 250 bushels, were raised on half an acre of land a very moderate yield, but still he thinks more profitable than any thing else he could have put upon it, as he has entirely fattened one animal upon them, and partially two others, besides having some sixty or seventy bushel in reserve for his stock of ewes, a most important requisite with the man who wishes to raise his lambs without any other aid than the milk of the ewe.

No stronger argument in favor of the culture of the ruta baga can be given than is furnished by such examples of their value, and the farmer can now have no claims to be considered one that understands his business who neglects their use, or does not find a substitute for them in the carrot or field beet. The simple statement of facts like the above, show conclusively that cows, to be profitable, should be well kept, and where good cows and good keeping are combined, there is a double pleasure in the result—fine animals and handsome

profits. The butter furnished by my friend's cow has been worth forty dollars, probably twice the value he would a year since have put upon her, without reckoning the benefits of the milk necessary for the family, or that of the skimmed milk for the pigs. G. M. H.

Onondaga co., March, 1 1837. [*Gen. Far.*

Profitable Dairy.

The dairy business having become so important a branch in the department of the agriculturist, that I feel it my duty to communicate through the medium of your useful paper the result of one of my dairies, under the management of one of my farmers, a gentleman by the name of John Bush. He had fourteen cows of the common country breed, but a little better on account of being better fed. He raised six calves, which were fed on milk ten weeks.

Made 2342 lbs. of first quality of cheese, which sold at $8 per hundred,	$187 36
Made of butter 1591 lbs. the average price 19 cts.	$302 29
Six calves at $3 a head,	18 00
	$507 65
Ten hogs fed on the skimmed milk and whey, worth say $3 per head,	30 00
	$537 65
Hay and pasture for the 14 cows, at $10 per head,	140 00
Net proceeds,	$397 65
The average per head,	$28 40

Such were the returns from a lot of cows that cost twenty dollars a head.

Mrs. Bush pursued the old fashioned way, by skimming her milk and churning the cream, and our friends in Ithaca preferred her butter to any other brought to that market.

We have tried the method of making butter in winter by heating the milk in the pans after strained, to 130 Fah. thermometer; the quality is a little improved, the quantity more, and the labor of churning is less than one half the time required in the old way

The washing of butter in cold hard water or soft, when taken from the churn, we think injurious to the quality of it, and takes from it that peculiar flavor which we so highly prize. If you think the above statements will be useful, let them find a place in your Gen. Farmer.

LEWIS BEERS.

MECHANICS.

General View of Manufacturing Industry.

(CONTINUED.)

Mill architecture is a science of recent origin, which even at this day is little understood, beyond the factory precincts. It had been ably begun by Mr. Watt, but, till it fell into the hands of Messrs. Fairbairn & Lillie, the eminent engineers of Manchester, it was too subject to the whims of the several individuals, often utterly ignorant of statics or dynamics, or the laws of equilibrium and impulse, who had capital to lay out in building a mill. Each had his own set of caprices and prejudices, which he sought to embody in his edifice, little aware how much the different orders of machines depended for the productiveness and precision of their performance, on the right magnitudes, proportions, and adjustments of the mainshafting and wheel-geering.—These are, in fact, the grand nerves and arteries which transmit vitality and volition, so to speak, with due steadiness, delicacy, and speed, to the automatic organs. Hence if they be ill-made, or ill-distributed, nothing can go well, as happens to a man laboring under aneurismal and nervous affections.

About three years ago, the above named engineers dissolved a partnership celebrated over the world; since which time each has expanded his energies, and distinguished himself in a peculiar line of work. I shall have occasion hereafter to describe several of Mr. Lillie's excellent mechanical constructions. Mr. Fairbairn has entered largely into the line of factory architect, for which his three-fold great workshops are admirably adapted. The capitalist has merely to state the extent of his resources, the nature of his manufacture, its intended site, and facilities of position in reference to water or coal, when he will be furnished with designs, estimates, and offers on the most economical terms, consistent with excellence, according to a plan, combining elegance of external aspect, with solidity, convenience, and refinement in the internal structure. As engineer he becomes responsible for the masonry, carpentry, and other work of the building, for the erection of a sufficient power, whether of a steam-engine, or water-wheel, to drive every machine it is to contain, and for the mounting of all the shafts and great wheels by which the first mover is distributed. The frontispiece of this volume exhibits a perspective view of a magnificent factory, lately finished by Mr. Fairbairn, and now at work under its spirited proprietor Mr. Orrell. It is beautifully situated in the environs of Stockport, on a branch of the Mersey, the great river feeder of the cotton trade of England. In beauty of architectural design, it will yield to no analogous edifice, and, may indeed, bear a comparison in respect to grandeur, elegance, and simplicity, with many aristocratical mansions. The length of the apartments in each floor of the body of the house is three hundred feet, the breadth fifty feet, and the height of each floor twelve feet. Each window consists of two casements, extending from its top to its sill, one of which, nearly as large as a common window, may be thrown entirely open for admitting fresh air, independent of the mechanical ventilation. I have been favored, through the liberality of the architect and proprietor of this pattern structure, with an analytical section and ground plan of it, by which I shall be enabled, in the treatise on the cotton trade, to place before my readers a view of the whole anatomy of the mill, in the following order.

1. Its two-fold heart, or twin steam-engines, one of which makes its maximum effort, while the other makes its minimum, to secure perfect equibility of impulsion through all the ramifications of the shafts, and to prevent arterial throbbing or tremor, formerly so common, and so injurious to the work of delicate machines.

2. The great bevel wheel-geering, which transmits the power of the engine in rectangular directions, either transversely or vertically, and with any modifications of speed.

3. The horizontal and upright shafts, with their several pulleys.

4. The distribution of the strape, or belts, that convey the power from these revolving shafts and pulleys.

5. The respective positions of the various productive organs in their respective floors, such as the preparation machines, throstles, mules, power-looms, dressing machines, warping mills, &c. &c.

The recent innovations in proportioning the sizes, regulating the connections, and adjusting the movements of the system of shaft-geering, form a fine feature in the philosophy of manufactures. Thus not only an improvement has been made in the regularity of impulsion, but a considerable increase of power from the same prime-mover has been obtained; amounting in some cases, of old mills remounted by Messrs. Fairbairn and Lillie, to fully twenty per cent. The durability of shafts so exquisitely turned and polished, is another great advantage. The spinning factory of Messrs. Ashworth, at Egerton, which has been at work for several years, exhibits an elegant pattern of the engineering just described: for it has some subordinate shafts, hardly thicker than the human wrist, which convey the power of ten horses, and revolve with great speed, without noise or vibration. The prime-mover of the whole is a gigantic water-wheel of sixty feet diameter, and one hundred horses' power. I have frequently been at a loss, in walking through several of the millwright factories, to know whether the polished shafts that drive the automatic lathes and planning machines, were at rest or in motion, so truly and silently did they revolve.

The method of increased velocities in the driving arms or shafts of factories, is undoubtedly, one of the most remarkable improvements in practical dynamics. It diminishes greatly the inertia of the mass to be moved, by giving to much lighter shafts and wheels the same momentum, and it permits the pulleys or drums, which immediately impel the machines by straps, to be reduced to a size much nearer to that of the steam pulleys fixed on the main axes of these machines. About thirty years ago the velosities of the main shafts, proceeding from the moving power, whether of steam or water amounted to no more than from thirty to forty evolutions per minute, and of the smaller and remoter shafts, to only forty or fifty. At the same period the drums were heavy tubs, and from thirty to upwards of sixty inches in diameter. The improved system is under deep obligations for its actual state of perfection to the above-named engineers, though it had commenced, as we have stated, before their time. In the mills mounted by these gentlemen it is interesting to see slender shafts, like small sinewy arms, rapidly transmitting vast power through all the ramifications of a great factory.

The following details will place this matter in the clearest light:—A mill propeiled by a steam-engine of fifty horses' power was formerly geered with shafts, having an average transverse section of thirty-six square inches, or varying in size from 4 to 8 inches square. An engine of like power at the present day will, in consequence of the increased velocities above described, work with cylindrical shaft not exceeding five and a half, and often only three inches in diameter; possessing therefore an average area of only fifteen square inches, instead of thirty-six. The horizontal shafts that run under the ceilings of the different working rooms are two inches, and seldom exceed two and a quarter in diameter. Hence the mass of geering has been reduced fully one-half. But the shafts now make from one hundred and twenty, to one hundred and fifty revolutions in a minute, and, occasionally, as where throstlers are turned, so many as two hundred in the same time. Thus we see the requisite momentum is gained with a light shaft, while the friction is proportionally diminished, and the driving drum revolves with a velocity in accordance with the accelerated pace of the modern machines. The several speeds will be given in discussing their respective subjects.

The philosophy of manufactures investigates, in the next place, the most economical and energetic modes of applying the motive force to the various working organs; the carding-engines, the drawing-heads, the roving-frames, the throstles, the mules, the power-looms, the dressing-machines, &c.

The British capitalist is vigorously seconded by the British engineer, and need not, like the Continental adventurer, leave his funds long dormant, after an opportunity of placing them profitably in factory enterprise occurs. One mill-wright establishment in Manchester turns out from three hundred to four hundred yards of shaft-geering every week, finely finished, at a very moderate price, because almost every tool is now more or less automatic, and performs its work more cheaply and with greater precision than the hand could possibly do. Where many counterparts or similar pieces enter into spinning apparatus, they are all made so perfectly identical in form and size, by the self-acting tools, such as the planing and key-groove cutting machines, that any one of them will at once fit into the position of any of its fellows, in the general frame.

For these and other admirable automatic instruments, which have so greatly facilitated the construction and repair of factory machines, and which are to be found at present in all our considerable cotton mills, this country is under the greatest obligations to Messrs. Sharp, Roberts & Co. of Manchester. By such aids, fine cotton spinners are enabled to mount their mules and the subservient frames within their own premises, with peculiarities of construction suited to their style of work; and many of them remodel more or less the apparatus made in the machine-shops. Thus the bobbin and fly-frames of Messrs. Cocker & Higgings, so justly admired, require occasionally to be modified in certain minutæ, essential to fine work, before being used by certain manufacturers. It is this skill in machine mounting or adjusting, combined with tact in spinning, which gives to our factories not merely their existing superiority over foreign rivalry, but the best security for its permanence. Indeed, the concentration of mechanical talent and activity in the district of Manchester and Leeds is indescribable by the pen, and must be studied confidentially behind the scenes, in order to be duly appreciated.

The following anecdote will illustrate this position. A manufacturer at Stockport, whose name I shall suppress, being, not long ago, about to mount two hundred power-looms in his mill, fancied he might save a pound sterling in the price of each, by having them made by a neighboring machine-ma-

ker, instead of obtaining them from Messrs. Sharp & Roberts, in Manchester, the principal constructors of power-looms. In order to give his fabricator every chance of success, the ecomonist surreptitiously procured iron patterns cast from one of the looms of that company, which in its perfect state costs no more than £9 15s. His two hundred looms were accordingly constructed at Stockport, supposed to be fac-similies of those regularly made in Manchester, and they were set to work. Hardly a day passed, however, without one part or another breaking down, insomuch that the crank or tappet-wheels had to be replaced three times, in almost every loom, in the course of twelve months. The fabric of the cloth was also indifferent. The proprietor perplexed beyond measure, inquired of a neighbor who worked similar power-looms made by the Manchester mechanicians, whether *his* wheels likewise went to pieces every other day, and learned to his mortification, that not one of them had broken in the course of working, but that the four or five spare ones, originally sent from Manchester along with his two hundred and thirty-six power-looms, were unused and quite at his service. The old proverb of 'penny wise and pound foolish' never had a better illustration. His weaving factory had been most irregular and unproductive, while that of his neighbor had been uniformly prosperous. Being now heartily sick and ashamed of his fac-simile copies, he took measures in secret to have them replaced, as soon as possible, by Sharp & Roberts' substantial machines.

(To be Continued.)

Summary.

A number of towns have voted to divide the Surplus revenue among the inhabitants. The legality of this is doubted. In Biddeford the inhabitants voted to divide their portion, and for the purpose of settling the question, the Agent refuses to pay over the money, and a suit has been commenced which will be decided by our Supreme Court.

Accident.—Last week, as Mr. Aaron Plummer of Monmouth, was coming into this village, down Winthrop Hill, his horse took fright, and Mr. Plummer was thrown from his wagon with such violence that for a time he was supposed to be dangerously injured. We are happy to learn that he is rapidly recovering. His horse run with such violence against the stone post in front of Mr. Lincoln's store as to cause its death almost instantly.

Fire.—A new grist mill—a saw mill and clover seed mill were destroyed by fire in New Portland on Monday last, belonging to Wm. Bartlett. Loss estimated at $3,100. No insurance.

Mad Dogs.—Mr. Taber, near Vassalboro' Corner, killed a dog a short time since which was undoubtedly rabid. Its carcass was thrown into the woods and has been eaten up by foxes and crows. As foxes are known to become rabid from eating the remains of animals that have been rabid, there is reason to apprehend danger from them.

The Skeleton of an Indian was found yesterday, entire, by the laborers employed in excavating the earth near the residence of Mr. J. G. Torrey, in Roxbury. The teeth were in a state of perfect preservrtion, but the bones were much decayed, although their size indicated that their former owner must have been a "tall customer," and at least six and a half feet high.—*Boston Trans.*

A letter from Gen. Jesup, dated Tampa Bay, April 9th, states that the principal Chiefs entered into an engagement on the 8th, to surrender the negroes taken during the war. They will deliver them to the commanding officers at the posts on the St. Johns.

Appointments by the President.—John McKinley, of Alabama, to be one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of William Smith, declined.

Peter Solomon to be Marshal for the District of Georgia, in the place of Thomas H. Kenan, deceased.

Horrid Murder at Belize.—We gather from the Belize (Honduras) Herald of April 1, the following particulars of a most shocking murder perpetrated in that neighborhood. About the middle of March, Mr. J. Lord, the fuel contractor for the garrison, left Belize for Key Corker to obtain a supply of wood—taking with him Miss Neil, R. Bull, and a young lad, and six Spaniards, whom he had hired to cut wood. The party took up their residence at a house on the Key, and on the Sunday following, Mr. Lord missed a quantity of bread, and taxed the Spaniards with the theft. At the same time he discovered that one of the men was also missing, and he went towards the shore supposing that he would attempt to desert in a boat. While he was thus absent the missing Spaniard returned to his mates, who all assumed a threatening aspect. Miss Neil requested Mr. Bull to hail to Mr. Lord, but while in the act of so doing he received the contents of a fowling piece from one of the Spaniards. He then ran into the sea, but was overtaken, and entirely cut to pieces with the *machetes* of the Spaniards. Miss Neil was knocked down with the butt end of a gun, and afterwards twice fired upon, but not struck. She was then driven into the house, and the murderers went in pursuit of Mr. Lord—one of them came up with him, but the ruffin's gun snapped three times, and Mr. Lord gained the woods, but was closely hunted for two days, at the end of which he succeeded in hailing a boat near the shore, and swam off too her. Miss Neil and the boy also made signals to the boat and was taken off on Wednesday evening. A small detachment of troops, under the command of Major Anderson, had been despatched in pursuit of the murderers. —*Boston Post.*

More Murder by straggling Indians.—Jacksonville, April 20. On the 8th inst. the house of Mr. Wm. Clemmens, situated on the road from Aligator to Livingston's Ferry, on the Suwanne, about twenty miles from the latter place, was attacked by Indians. The inmates consisted of Mrs. Clemmens and four children, and a little orphan lad living with Mrs. Clemmens, were murdered—Mr. C. was from home at the time this awful visitation was made upon his family. He returned on the 10th inst. the 2d day after the horrid transaction, and the first intimation of the calamity that had befallen his wife and little ones, was the desolate appearance of his home, and then the bodies of his wife and children, fifty or more yards from the house.

The Mayor of New York lately deprived Mr. Nash, one of the City Marshals, of his warrant, for having in the month of January last, while at Savannah pointed out Mr. John Hopper, of New-York, who was also at Savannah, as an abolitionist; in consequence of which Mr. Hopper had a very narrow escape of suffering violence from a mob.

Remarkable circumstance.—Upon the trial (by court martial) of Captain Seymour and officers of H. B. Majesty's frigate Challenger, on the coast of Chili, the extraordinary fact was gived in evidence that the late earthquake on that coast transformed what was previously a current of two miles an hour to the northward, into a current of five miles an hour to the southward, and that the soundings along the whole coast have been materially changed.

Horrid Massacre.—Mr. W. M. Barnard, formerly an officer of the ship Selma, of New Bedford, has arrived home, and reports that the English Missionaries of Keepel Island, (one of the Friendly group) conceived the benevolent plan of introducing Christianity at Wallis Island, by sending native teachers and missionaries, thinking that they would meet with less opposition than foreigners. They procured them a passage to the Island in August last, but soon after they landed the whole, 70 in number, were murdered. Mr. Barnard was at the Island at the time the Massacre took place, and left in the sloop-of-war Viecennes, when she touched at that place. He left the latter at Cape Town.

A pleasant Sally.—A little girl observing a goose with a yoke on, exclaimed, "why, ma, there is a goose got corsets on. It walks like sister Sally!"

Mexico and Texas.—The schr Cumanche has arrived at New Orleans, having left Metamoras April 5. She brought verbal reports that the Mexican army was in a deplorable condition—destitute of provisions and clothing—that General Bravo, fatigued by the murmurs of the troops, had been compelled to resign, and that all idea of the Texan expedition was abandoned. It was stated also, that the Mexican armed schr Bravo was in the Brassos, and that the remainder of the Mexican fleet had sailed from Tampico and abandoned the Texan expedition.—*Bost. Adver.*

Florida.—We have accounts from Tampa Bay to April 11. Ten or twelve hundred Indians had come in. Oseola and Philip had not made their appearance. On the 8th the family of Mr. Clemmons, consisting of his wife and four children, with an orphan lad, were barbarously murdered, in his absence, by a party of Indians. On returning home he discovered their lifeless and mutilated bodies at a short distance from the house, where they were shot, apparently while attempting to make their escape.—*Ib.*

It was stated some time since, in a foreign newspaper, that a treaty had been entered into between the United States and the Peru Bolivian Confederation. We are happy to learn, since the return of the Frigate Brandywine, that such is the fact; a general convention of peace, friendship, commerce and navigation, having been concluded by Mr. Larned, the Charge d'Affairs of the United States at Lima, with the new Government, and transmitted to the Department of State by that vessel.—*Globe.*

Flour in Pittsburg.—The fall of flour when the canal navigation shall be fairly open, may be guessed at by the fact, that at Pittsburg, flour on the 18th ult. was dull at $5,62 per bbl.

It is supposed that upwards of 10,000 slaves were sold in the State of Mississippi, from 1st November, 1835, to the same period in 1836, on a credit, that is to say, for the notes and acceptances of merchants and planters. The value of these slaves could not have been less than ten millions of dollars. The planters, then, created a debt for slaves alone, to be paid out of the crop of 1836, equal to ten million of dollars.

The Paris Press.—Between the 2d August, 1830, and 1st October, 1834, the Paris press was subject to no fewer than five hundred and twenty prosecutions, one hundred and eighty eight of which proved successful. The total amount of penalties awarded to the political writers of the French capitol was 106 years and a half of incarceration! and four hundred and eleven thousand and five francs in the shape of fines!

A gentleman was married lately at Onondago Hollow, to a young lady, called Miss *Precious Little.*

New Society.—A "Wear-your-old-clothes Soeiety" has just been formed in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A very neccssary society in these hard times.

A New York paper estimates that the quantity of gold worn by the people of the United States in ornaments, is not less tnan 625,000 ounces. Equal to twelve millions five hundred thousand dollars.

MARRIED,

In Newburyport, Mass. on Monday evening, May 1, by Rev. Thomas B. Fox, Henry W. Paine, Esq. Attorney at Law, of this town, to Miss Lucy Elizabeth, only daughter of Capt. John Coffin, of the former place.

In Leeds, Mr. Joseph Estes, of Vassalborough, to Miss Sibil Dunham, of the society of Friends. The receipt of a goodly slice of the bride cake really revived us of these *hard* times, and gave us strength to wish them as much happiness and prosperity in this troublous world as mortals can enjoy, and the best of heaven's blessings in the next.

In Jay, Mr. George W. Fuller, to Miss Martha Noyes.

In Stetson, Mr. Wm. O. Colbath, of Exeter, to Miss Phebe M. Piper of S.

In Skowhegan, William Moore, Esq. of Mobile, to Miss Almeday Wyman.

In Augusta, Mr. William Getchell, of Sidney, to Miss Vesta Pierce.

In Paris, Mr. Hezekiah Crockett Clark, to Miss Sylva Stevens Rawson.

In Carthage, Mr. Silas Severy, of Dixfield, to Miss Betsey Gould. Mr. Asa Townsend, of Wilton, to Miss Olive Hardy.

In Westbrook, Mr. Rufus Dunham, to Miss Emeline Stevens.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, after a long and distressing sickness, which she bore with great resignation and fortitude, Mrs. VIRGINIA ANN NESBIT CRAVEN, aged 26, wife of Lieut. THOMAS TINGEY CRAVEN, and eldest daughter of Hon. J. F. WINGATE. She has left a husband to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate wife—two children in tender years have lost a fond and faithful mother and a numerous circle of relatives and acquaintance to lament the early exit of a sincere and ardent friend.

In Scarborough, Mr. Peletiah Fenderson, a revolutionary soldier, aged 80.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 24, 1837.
From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market, 315 Beef Cattle, 25 pairs Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, and 200 Sheep. 50 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle*—Last week's prices for a like quality were hardly supported; a few extra were taken at $9 a 9 25; first quality at 8 25 a 8 75; second quality 7 75 a 8 25; and third quality at $7 a 7 75.

Working Oxen—We noticed sales at $80, 88, 100, 110, and 120.

Cows and Calves—Sales were noticed at $30, 35, 45, and $60.

Sheep—Dull. We noticed the sale of a very extraordinary lot of Wethers at $10 50 each.

There will be in Brighton Cattle Market 100 head of Beef Cattle from Jefferson County, N. Y. on the 15th May and on the Monday following 100 more. They are all beautiful cattle.

THE ODEON.

THE ODEON: A collection of Secular Melodies, arranged and harmonized for four voices designed for adult singing schools, and for social music parties—By G. J. Webb and Lowell Mason, professors in the Boston Academy of Music.

The publishers present this work to the notice and patronage of the public, in the belief that its design and execution will meet with general approbation. It contains the rudiments, arranged on the Pestalozzian plan, and an Appendix, containing instructions for developing and training the voice. The table of contents embraces, besides new pieces, many of the finest and most popular airs, harmonized for four voices.

Great pains have been taken to exclude every thing that can be objectionable, in the language or sentiments.

From the Preface.

This work has been compiled for the purpose of furnishing singing schools, or classes in vocal music, and also for families and social musical parties. It consists, as its title page purports, altogether of secular Music. The selection has been made chiefly from those songs, and other pieces, which have obtained a decided popularity.

By far the greater number of pieces in the present volume, are either now harmonized for the first time, or altogether newly arranged; and a few were composed expressly for this work.—Many of the pieces have been long known to the public in the shape of single songs, duetts, &c. These, and all the other pieces in this book, are now presented in four parts, in order to meet the requirements of a general singing school, in which the four kinds of voices, viz: Treble, Alto, Tenor and Base are usually found.

It is hoped that the Odeon may prove a pleasing and useful collection, and that its publication may have a tendency to promote a correct taste and style of performance in vocal music.

For sale by GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.
Hallowell, May 5, 1837. fc8

NOTICE.

The subscriber having left town, requests all persons indebted to him by note or account to call and settle with SETH MAY, Esq. Those who do so previous to the 1st day of June next will save cost, otherwise they must not complain if they have to pay at least an office fee. E. C. MILLIKEN.
Winthrop, April 17, 1837. 3w10

NOTICE.

EDWARD P. STEVENS, *Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painter*—Would inform his friends and the public that he has opened a shop in the store one door east of J. Lovering's store, opposite the Factory. He flatters himself that by the long experience he has had in the business, and paying strict attention he will be able to do his work in the best manner and in the most fashionable style; and by so doing those who may favor him with their custom may rest assured that their work will be done to entire satisfaction and at short notice.
Winthrop, April 17, 1837. 3w10

EASTERN STEAM BOAT LINE.
ARRANGEMENT FOR 1837.

THE Steamer PORTLAND, J. B. COYLE, Master, will run every night (Sundays excepted) between Portland and Boston, leaving Andrews' wharf, Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Eastern Steamboat Wharf, Boston, (foot of Hanover street) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Steamer BANGOR, S. H. HOWES, Master, will leave Bangor for Portland, every Monday and Thursday, at 5 o'clock A. M. and touching at Hampden, Frankfort, Bucksport, Belfast and Owls Head; leaving Portland for Boston every Thursday at 7 o'clock, P. M., and will leave Boston for Portland every Friday at 5 o'clock, P. M. and Portland for Bangor and intermediate places every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock A. M.

The Steamer MACDONOUGH, ANDREW BROWN, Master, will leave Hallowell for Portland, touching at Gardiner and Bath every Tuesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M. and Portland for Boston every Tuesday at 7 o'clock P. M., and will leave Boston for Portland every Wednesday at 5 o'clock P. M., and Portland for Bath, Gardiner and Hallowell every Thursday, and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M.

☞By this arrangement there will be a boat from Portland to Boston every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

From Portland to Bangor every Wednesday and Saturday.

From Bangor to Portland every Monday and Thursday.

From Hallowell to Portland every Tuesday and Friday.

From Portland to Hallowell every Thursday and Saturday.

The above boats are in first rate order, have skilful masters, experienced pilots and engineers.

FARE.

From Boston to Portland	$3 00	AND FOUND.
" " to Bath	3 50	
" " to Hallowell	4 00	
" Portland to Bangor	4 00	
" " to Bath	1 50	
" " to Hallowell	2 00	

The proprietors of the Boats will not be responsible for any Bank Bills, Notes, Drafts, Parcels, Packages, Trunks, or other articles of value unless the value is disclosed, a proportionate price paid, and a written receipt taken therefor, signed by the Captain, Clerk, or Agent. No freight received within an hour of the time the boats advertise to leave the wharf.

All freight must be intelligibly marked or it will not be received—and is free from wharfage in all the Boats. For further particulars inquire of the Agents.

AGENTS.

LEONARD BILLINGS, Portland.
I. W. GOODRICH, Boston.
J. W. GARNSEY, Bangor.
A. H. HOWARD, Hallowell.
W. CRAWFORD, Gardiner.
JOHN BARKER, Augusta.
SAMUEL ANDERSON, Bath.

April 28, 1837.

NEW AMERICAN LAW WORK.

JUST published and for sale by GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH, "An Analytical Digest of the EQUITY CASES, decided in the Courts of the several States, and of the United States, from the earliest period: and of the Decisions in Equity, in the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer in England and Ireland, and the Privy Council and House of Lords, from Hilary Term, 1822: and forming, with the third edition of Bridgman's Digest, a complete Abstract of all the American, English and Irish Equity Reports, down to 1836. By O. L. BARBOUR, Counsellor at Law, and E. B. HARRINGTON, Solicitor in Chancery." 3 Volumes, octavo.
Hallowell, May 5, 1837. 8

SEED WHEAT, SEED CORN & SEED PEAS.

A FEW bushels Golden Stream Seed Wheat—Early White Canada Seed Corn—Early Washington, Blue Prussian, and Dwarf Marrowfat Peas, for sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S Seed Store, Hallowell.
April 28, 1837.

STEVENS SMITH,

CORONER within and for the county of Kennebec, Constable and Auctioneer for the town of Hallowell. Prompt and punctual attention will be given to all business sent by Mail or otherwise.

Enquire at the Book Store of Glazier, Marsters & Smith.
Hallowell, April 28, 1837. 3m7

CAUTION!
Beware of Counterfeits!!

IN consequence of the high estimation in which Morrison's Pills of the British College of Health, London, are held by the public, it has induced an innumerable host of unprincipled COUNTERFEITERS to attempt imitations, under the deceptive terms of "*Improved Hygean Medicine*," "*Original Hygean*," "*The Morrison Pills*, signed by Adna L. Norcross," &c. &c. thus to deceive the unwary. In consequence of many persons being seriously injured by taking the *counterfeit pills purchased at the Druggists' Stores*, the Agent has taken the precautionary mearure of having an extra yellow label fixed on each package, signed by the Agent of each State, and by his sub-Agents. Take notice, therefore, that none of the genuine Morrison Pills of the British College of Health, London, can be obtained at any Druggist Stores throughout the World; the Drug Stores being the principal source through which Counterfeiters can vend their spurious pills.

H. SHEPHERD MOAT,
General Agent for the U. S. America.

As you value Health, be particular, none are genuine unless *signed* by RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine, on the yellow label, and can be purchased of the following Sub-Agents.

RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine.

Davis & Chadbourn, Portland; Geo. Marston, Bath; N. Reynolds, Lewiston; Ransom Bishop, Winthrop; Wm. H. Britton, Jr, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Joseph Bullen, New Sharon; Richard K. Rice, Foxcroft; J. M. Moor & Co. and Z. Sanger, Waterville; Blunt & Copeland, Norridgewock; E. H. Neil, Milburn; P. H. Smith, Belfast; F. & J. S. Whitman, Bangor; Timothy Fogg, Thomaston; Wm. P. Harrington, Nobleborough; Henry Sampson, Bowdoinham; Gleason & Houghton, Eastport; Benj. Davis & Co. Augusta; Jocob Butterfield, East Vassalborough; S. & J. Eaton, Winslow; Addison Martin, Guilford; Otis Follet, Chandlerville; Rodney Collins, Anson; S. R. Folsom, Bucksport; Joel Howe, Newcastle; E Atwood & Co, Buckfield; Asa Abbot, Farmigton; Albert Read, Lincolnville; Joseph Hocky, Freedom; G. H. Adams, Saco; J. Frost, Kennebunk; J. G. Loring, North Yarmouth; Holt & Hoyt, Ripley; James Fillebrown Jr, Readfield; Wilson & Whitmore, Richmond; Dudley Moody & Co, Kent's Hill, Readfield; H. Rooth, Gardiner; W. & H. Stevens, Pittston; Edmund Dana, Wiscasset; Jeremiah O'Brien, Machias; James Reed, Hope. *Hallowell, Noaember* 3*d*, 1836.

LEVERETT'S LATIN-ENGLISH LEXICON,

COMPILED from the labors of Forcellini, Scheller and Luenmann.

This comprehensive and very copious Manual has been before the public but a few months, and is already in use in most of the Colleges and Academies in New England, and has been highly approved wherever it has been examined.

The *definitions* in this work are given with singular precision and clearness, and will be found to be pure *English*, which in itself is no small recommendation—they will also be found to be philosophically arranged.

The *length of every vowel* is marked in each word; so that the trouble and expense of a *Gradus* are dispensed with.

The *Greek Synonym* is affixed to the most important words; thus facilitating by comparison the critical acquisition of both languages. A *Latin definition* is also often adjoined, which adds much to its value for the mature scholar.

In the matter of typography, it is believed to be the most accurate work of its size that has ever issued from the American press, and to be in every respect worthy the patronage of the public.

For sale by GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.
Hallowell, May 5, 1837. fc8

LONGFELLOW'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH will publish in a few weeks, a new edition of the above work, which has been long out of print. It will be carefully revised by the author.
Hallowell, May, 1837. 8

TO LET,

A convenient room for an office on the second floor. Rent very low. Inquire at this office.
March 13, 1837.

POETRY.

A DUN.

Thou narrow, thin, suspicious thing
That dar'st usurp the epistle's form,
Thou canst no pleasing tidings bring,
No lines with love or friendship warm;
But bearest what beneath the dun
Is most abhorred a *legal* sun.
Tier above tier in dread array,
The well known writing on their back,
Thy brothers *hang* from day to day,
Suspended from the bar room rack—
The rack's too good—each mother's son
Will say, whoever had a dun.

A vile, lean quarter of a sheet;
By heaven's! not made of honest rags,
But such as wrap a beggar's feet,
Or flutter on the backs of hags;
And sure no gentle fingers spun
The threads converted to a dun.
Three scanty lines bespeak thy heart:
And then to seal them firm and fast,
A single wafer's quarter part
Between thy griping lips is past,
And all things mean unite in one
To make thee what thou art—*a dun*.

Thou narrow, thin, ill-boding thing,
Abhor'd and curs'd by debtors all,
The pen was from a raven's wing,
That wrote thee, and the ink was gall.
Of all vile things there's surely none
Half so abhorrent as a dun!
Like comets with their fiery tail,
A thousand ills thou dost betoken,
Writs, executions, and the jail—
And hearts and hopes, and fortunes broken;
And every ill beneath the sun,
Comes following thee, abhorrent dun.

Oh! were thy lips forever sealed,
And none but I the seal could break,
Thy heart should burst to be revealed,
Ere from thy lips the seal I'd take;
Thus silence should unbroken run
Through all thy life, ill spoken dun.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FACTS FOR AMERICAN LITERATURE.—At the late booksellers' festival, New York, Col. Stone of the Commercial, stated, that "the number of new American publications (reprinted and original) per annum, is already half the number that is issued in Great Britain." In 1834–5, the number of works published for the first time in the United States, was 10,013, the wholesale cost of which must have been one million two hundred and twenty thousand dollars. In 1836, the amount was much augmented and the sum invested was upwards of a million and a half, nineteen-twentieths of which was employed in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Hartford. American publishing has more than doubled during the last ten years. In 1824, there were 253 original American works issued—and a reprint of 201 occurred during the same time. Our schoolbooks are almost exclusively made at home, and of some of the popular compilations of Geography alone, from one to three hundred thousand have been sold within ten years.

The day, we think, is gone by when we shall hear taunts at the bare mention of *American* literature. The facts, above stated, display industry, talent and enterprise, that may well challenge comparison. As our country continues to grow, her resources develope themselves, and education shall become more and more diffused, it hardly enters the conceptions of man to estimate the extent to which authorship and publishing will be demanded in our happy republic.—*Saturday Courier.*

IRON AND BRASS. A lawyer noted for his impudence, once asked a witness what his business was; he answered, "a dealer in iron." "Then" said the lawyer, "you must be a thief." "I don't see," replied the witness, "why a dealer in iron must necessarily be a thief, more than a dealer in brass."

When Captain Bathurst, of the Genoa, who was mortally wounded in the Battle of Navarino, felt his end approach, he sent for his steward, and positively bargained for the price of a butt of rum to preserve his own body in. 'I should like,' said the vetran, 'to have my old bones carried to my native land; but, steward, I am but a poor man, and I have a family behind me. You must let me have the stuff as cheap as possible.'

"I say, Pomp, wat be de difrence 'tween *poetry*, and de wat ye call *plank verse?*"

"Why I gib you something Scip, I tink what be lustratious of de subject:

Go down to Mill Dam
And fall down slam—

dat be poetry; but

Go down to Mill Dam
And fall down whappo—

dat be *plank verse.*"

A DRUNCARD'S LOGIC. Late one evening drunken Davey, after spending his day's earnings at the grog shop, set out for home.—'Well,' says he, 'if I find my wife up, I'll lick her—what business has she to set up, burning fire and lights—eh? And if I find her in bed, I'll lick her—what business has she to go to bed before I get home?

ACUTE COLLOQUY. The following conversation actually took place the other day between two cab men in London. "I say, Tom have you seen Jem lately?" "No, not for a long while—'cause he's got the influenzy." "Well, I am *glad* of that, poor fellow, for he's been out of a *situation* for a long time."
